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Throughout the play, Capulet and Juliet have scenes where they interact, however as time elapses, their light-hearted conversations turn into heated arguments. Towards the beginning of the play, Juliet is an obedient child, but gradually matures into a free-thinking, independent woman. Capulet, at the start, is a loving, caring father who would go to world’s end for Juliet as she is their one and only beloved child. However as Juliet metamorphoses, his attitude towards her changes as well, he becomes more forceful, strict and harsh. Juliet and Capulet’s relation grows further and further apart as they develop different traits and ideas, which creates conflict.

In the beginning, Juliet was more of a polite and obedient character, not making much conflict with her parents. Lady Capulet: “Speak briefly. Can you like of Paris’s love?”(1.4.102). Juliet:“I’ll look to like, if looking liking move/ But no more deep will endart mine eye/Than your consent gives strength to make it fly” (1.4.103-105). Looking at the conversation shared between the Lady Capulet and Juliet in Act 1, it shows that Juliet is acting in a mature way and avoids the question of marrying Paris by not acting rudely. However, after Juliet gets to know Romeo, and falls in love with him and is married, her characterization starts to develop rapidly. Moreover, Juliet’s characterization change leads to serious conflicts between her parents. Juliet: “Not proud you have, but thankful that you have/Proud can I never be of what I hate, /But thankful even for hate that is meant love” (3.5.151-154). This quote shows how Juliet changed dramatically. Juliet acts so differently toward the same question that has been asked in the previous act. This shows that now, Juliet is acting more emotionally and that she’s more vulnerable and independent. “Ancient damnation, O most wicked fiend!/Is it more sin to wish me thus forsworn/Or to dispraise my lord with that same tongue/which she hath praised him with above compare/so many thousand times? Go, counselor./Thou and my bosom henceforth shall be twain” (3.5.248-253). Juliet avoids the Nurse’s pragmatic advice and this shows that she became a stronger person and now she knows how to make decisions of her own and act more frankly. Therefore, her growing love of Romeo makes herself unable to control her feelings well and being so independent and isolated.

The previous flat character of Capulet changed into a dynamic one in 3.5. Capulet in other acts have once said he does not want to force Juliet to marry anyone and let her make her own decisions. However, in this scene, it is clear that, Capulet has transformed from a passive father into an aggressive one. Juliet is refusing to marry Paris, creating tension between the two characters and further evidence can be seen, “Hang thee, young baggage, disobedient wretch!”(Capulet 3.5). This is also an example of dramatic irony in which Capulet does not know Juliet has married Romeo and is outraged about Juliet dismissing the idea of marriage with Paris. Capulet cannot understand Juliet’s sudden increase in maturity and independent ideas, thus she is not obeying him. Juliet not being obedient, Capulet has to be more harsh, strict and use physical violence, “Speak not; reply not; do not answer me/My fingers itch.”(Capulet 3.5). He thinks Juliet is being unreasonable and its unacceptable making himself contradictory from before and irrational. This is illustrated when he is talking to Lady Capulet, “And you be mine, I’ll give you to my friend/And you be not, hang, beg, starve, die in the streets.” Capulet’s unanticipated change in character weakens his relationship with Juliet and foreshadows the death of Juliet.

Juliet and her father, Capulet, appear to have a nice, comfortable relationship in the beginning of the play. Capulet is kind and allows Juliet to have her say in marriage, and Juliet is patient and respects her parents and what they have to say. Each character develops and changes based on certain events that happen to them: Juliet becomes stronger emotionally after meeting Romeo, and Capulet becomes more and more eager to marry Juliet to Paris because he believes it will make her happy. These changes may seem like reasonable ideas if they were in separate stories, but because they have to do with one character and marrying two different people, there is great conflict in the plot. Capulet wishes Juliet to marry Paris, but she is already married to the banished Romeo, a member of the enemy family; an interesting example of dramatic irony. After Juliet refuses to marry Paris, her father shouts at her furiously, saying, “Out, you green-sickness carrion! Out, you baggage!” (3.5.161), but Juliet talks back and says, “Hear me with patience but to speak a word” (3.5.165). Because Capulet has become a more violent character, and because Juliet has become more agitated, when Capulet shouts at Juliet and Juliet talks back, tension rises and conflict builds up. Also, Capulet abusing Juliet and kicking her out give a strong patriarchal feeling to their relationship. The father and daughter’s clashing ideas and personalities lead to a disputation that links strongly with many lasting themes in the play.

The relationship between Romeo and Juliet changes Juliet’s personality. As her personality develops from a child to a woman, her relationship with her father also changes. At the beginning, their personalities linked perfectly like a jigsaw puzzle, but as Juliet reshaped her piece, the puzzle pieces wouldn’t fit together anymore which created the conflict. In conclusion, as Juliet and Capulet’s personalities evolve, so does their relationship.